EXHIBIT E

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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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5	In the Matter of:
6	BERNARD L. MADOFF, Main Case No.
7	Debtor. 09-11893-brl
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9	SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION,
10	Plaintiff,
11	
12	- against - Adv. Case No.
13	08-01789-brl
14	BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, LLC,
15	Defendant.
16	
17	IRVING H. PICARD, TRUSTEE FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF B,
18	Plaintiff,
19	
20	- against - Adv. Case No.
21	10-05328-brl
22	MORGAN, INDIVIDUALLY, AND AS GUARDIAN OF A.V.M., et al.,
23	Defendant.
24	
25	

Page 2 U.S. Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York June 1, 2011 10:03 AM BEFORE: HON. BURTON R. LIFLAND U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Page 3 1 2 FIFTH Application of Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP for 3 Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 4 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred (ADV 5 08-01789-brl) (cc-4023) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 6 7 APPLICATION of Werder Vigano as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 8 9 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses (4031) (Adj. 10 from 5/12/11) 11 12 APPLICATION of Schifferli Vafadar Sivilotti as Special Counsel 13 to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for 14 Services Rendered (4034) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 15 16 APPLICATION of Attias & Levy as Special Counsel to the Trustee 17 for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses (4024) (Adj. 18 19 from 5/12/11) 20 21 APPLICATION of Eugene F. Collins as Special Counsel to the 22 Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 23 24 (4025) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 25

Page 4 1 2 APPLICATION of Taylor Wessing as Special Counsel to the Trustee 3 for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 4 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses (4026) (Adj. 5 from 5/12/11) 6 7 APPLICATION of Williams Barristers & Attorneys as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 8 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary 10 Expenses (4027) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 11 12 FEE Application of SCA Creque as Special Counsel (4032) (Adj. 13 from 5/12/11) 14 SIXTH Application of the Trustee and Baker & Hostetler LLP for 15 16 Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 17 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses (4022) (Adj. 18 from 5/12/11) 19 20 APPLICATION of Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor LLP as Special 21 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 22 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary 23 Expenses (4033) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 24 25

Page 5 1 2 APPLICATION of Schiltz & Schiltz as Special Counsel to the 3 Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 4 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 5 (4028) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 6 7 APPLICATION of Higgs & Johnson (formerly Higgs Johnson Truman Bodden & Co.) as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance 8 9 of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement 10 of Actual and Necessary Expenses (4029) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 11 12 APPLICATION of Kugler Kandestin, LLP as Special Counsel to the 13 Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 14 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 15 (4030) (Adj. from 5/12/11) 16 17 MOTION of the Trustee for Entry of Litigation Protective Order (cc-3819) (Adj. from 3/16/11, Adj. from 3/31/11, Adj. from 18 19 4/28/11, Adj. from 5/24/11) 20 21 MOTION for an Order Pursuant to Federal Rule 25(a)(1) 22 Substituting Defendant and Continuing Action (ADV 10-05328-brl) 23 (Adj. from 5/25/11) 24 25 Transcribed by: Sara Davis

Page 6 1 2 APPEARANCES: 3 DECHERT LLP 4 Attorneys for Mr. Merkin 1095 Avenue of the Americas 5 New York, NY 10036 7 8 BY: NEIL STEINER, ESQ. 9 10 11 BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP 12 Attorneys for Irving H. Picard, Esq., Trustee for the 13 Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of 14 Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC and Bernard L. Madoff 15 16 45 Rockefeller Plaza 17 New York, NY 10111 18 19 JUDY A. SELBY, ESQ. BY: 20 DAVID J. SHEEHAN, ESQ. 21 SEANNA BROWN, ESQ. 22 IRVING H. PICARD, ESQ. 23 24 25

	Page 7
1	
2	DEBEVOISE & PLIMPTON LLP
3	Attorneys for Thema International, Thema Fund and Hermes
4	International
5	919 Third Avenue
6	New York, NY 10022
7	
8	BY: MICHAEL E. WILES, ESQ.
9	
10	
11	WINDELS MARX LANE & MITTENDORF LLP
12	Attorneys for Chapter 7 Trustee
13	156 West 56th Street
14	New York, NY 10019
15	
16	BY: ALAN NISSELSON, ESQ.
17	
18	
19	SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION
20	Attorneys for SIPC
21	805 15th Street, NW
22	Suite 800
23	Washington, DC 20005
24	
25	BY: KEVIN H. BELL, ESQ.

Page 8 BECKER & POLIAKOFF PA Attorneys for Marsha Peshkin and a Non-Exclusive Group of Other Customers of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC 45 Broadway 8th Floor New York, NY 10006 BY: HELEN DAVIS CHAITMAN, ESQ.

Page 9 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Be seated, please. 3 THE CLERK: SIPC v. BLMIS. 4 MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. 6 MR. SHEEHAN: We have, obviously, a number of matters 7 on here this morning and I would li -- I'm very happy to report 8 to Your Honor that we've been working in anticipation of Your Honor arriving on the bench and I think we've worked out 10 everything with the LPL so we need not argue any of that this 11 morning. But, I've said to my colleagues --12 THE COURT: Shall I leave, then? Is that all? 13 MR. SHEEHAN: We're all done? 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MR. SHEEHAN: I said to my colleagues who were 16 gracious enough to work this out with us that we should, of 17 course, take advantage to putting it on the record so that their trip to court is somewhat worthwhile. And we can then 18 19 capture that in a revised order which we'll submit to Your 20 Honor. 21 The first one is an objection that was filed by Mr. 22 His was in connection with paragraph 4(e); Your Honor 23 may remember that. What he has suggested is some additional 24 language which I'm going to ask him to step to the podium and 25 read to us, because I don't remember exactly what we agreed to,

Page 10 1 but he has it. And then we can just incorporate that into the 2 order. 3 Mr. Wiles, if I could? 4 MR. WILES: Thank you. Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: We're dealing now with the litigation 5 6 protective order? 7 MR. WILES: Beg your pardon? Yes, yes. This is the litigation protective order. 8 9 THE COURT: Go ahead. 10 MR. WILES: The -- what we've agreed to do is to add 11 to paragraph 4 the following two sentences. "The items listed 12 in this paragraph shall not be treated as confidential material 13 under the authority granted by this order. However nothing in 14 this paragraph is intended as a ruling on the extent to which 15 any party may claim that any particular information is 16 confidential to object to the production of such information or 17 to seek an additional protective order with respect to specific 18 information." 19 And we've agreed to add that and that resolves my objection. Thank you. 20 21 THE COURT: I have no problem, although I wonder 22 reading all the versions and the objection, the right to come 23 back and raise the issue is clearly in the order that was going

to be submitted to the Court. So I really feel it's a little

bit of much ado about nothing, but it did take up a good deal

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of my time.

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MR. SHEEHAN: Sorry about that, Your Honor. We tried to work it all out in advance.

We have one other objection. It's from the Dechert firm representing Mr. Merkin and, again, I asked counsel if he wants to step forward and state for the records what we'd agree to and then we can incorporate it in the order.

MR. STEINER: Thank you, Your Honor. Neil Steiner from Dechert. With respect to paragraph 9 of the order which provides that if the trustee received a document request for interrogatory such as the ones we've served as defendants in an adversary proceeding, that would require the production of information that's been produced to them by other parties, pursuant to Rule 2004 or in other adversary proceedings, they'll give notice as drafted if the producing party in such other action doesn't consent, it's within the discretion of the trustee to raise the issue with the Court or not. To resolve that, we've agreed that paragraph 9 in the middle of page 5 that starts, "If the producing party objects to the redesignation, the receiving party" and then we would insert the words 'or any party in interest in an individual adversary proceeding' and then it continues "may, consistent with the local Bankruptcy Rules, request a conference to raise the issue with the Court."

There are two other provisions in 10(f) and 12. 10(f)

relates to the use of documents in depositions if they haven't been produced because of a confidentiality designation. and then 12 relates to the trustee's obligation to notify producing parties who've designated things as confidential where, I think we've agreed that we would work out some language either for the order or specifically with respect to our adversary -- our individual adversary proceeding. We've left the agreement with Ms. Selby is that we'd try to work that our in the next day or so and to the extent necessary, submit it for your approval.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard?

The requests are granted.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the balance of the calendar this morning deals with fee applications by the trustee and his counsel, foreign counsel and confluence counsel. None of them are objected to, except that of the trustee and Baker, Hostetler counsel to trustee. What I would propose we do is, if I could, Your Honor, just in summary fashion go through the unopposed just to put them on the record and give a brief statement as to what they involved. And then submit that all to Your Honor and hear if anyone wants to object here in the courtroom. If that's okay with you?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SHEEHAN: Your Honor, first of all, we have -
I'll do the foreign counsel. As Your Honor knows, we've

instituted over 1,000 lawsuits and we're in thirty different jurisdictions, which requires us -- the trustee to go out and find other counsel to assist us in these endeavors.

I'll start off with Bermuda. That's the Williams

Barristers firm in Bermuda. There is a substantial sum of

money, around 100 million dollars, which we have managed to,

with the agreement of the liquidators in Kingate to hang on to

that money pending resolution among the parties of their

various claims to those funds. Needless to say, in that

endeavor, we need the assistance of local counsel.

We sought the approval which this Court gave to Williams' retention. They have worked very closely with us through this entire effort. We have a number of significant matters occurring in Kingate on a fairly routine basis, so their application is before Your Honor and is unopposed.

The next is the British Virgin Islands. That's the SCA Creque firm. Mr. Olympitis is our counsel there. As Your Honor also knows, Kingate, Fairfield Sentry and a number of other feeder funds were incorporated in BVI. As a result, we appear there regularly to protect the causes of action instituted by the trustee there as parallel protective actions as well as actions here in this court. And we work, again, very closely with them in putting together bills of particulars, extensions and numerous other activities to protect the interests of the estate.

Next is Canada. There it's principally work performed by the Kugler Kandestin firm in connection with service of process issues, Your Honor. And that's why their bill is only 2,500 hours and change.

The next firm that is -- it's in the Cayman Islands, this is Higgs & Johnson. Cayman Islands, again, is a place of incorporation for many of the feeder funds. Needless to say, we also appear there in several actions that we've instituted, most prominently the Hawley action where we have filed a protective action in addition to the action that was filed here in this court. They assist us in that matter on a daily basis.

The next one is the one that is probably the most prominent and that's Taylor Wessing. Taylor Wessing is the firm in London that assists us across the board, throughout the islands, which are subject to commonwealth law, as well as in the course of London in connection with actions that we have instituted there. There are several actions.

One is the action against the directors of MSIL, the London branch, if you will, of the fraudulent scheme. And then, in addition to that, we have an action filed against Sonja Kohn as a protective action in light of the obvious jurisdictional and extraterritoriality issues that we'll encounter there. I must say, that's almost a daily experience working with counsel there and they have contributed greatly to the success we've achieved to date.

THE COURT: Isn't there a protocol enforced with respect to the London --

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes, there is, Your Honor. We've entered into a protocol with the joint liquidator, Mr. Akres, and have worked closely with him in prosecuting all these lawsuits.

Next is the Attias, Levy firm. This is the firm in Gibraltar; Your Honor has great familiarity with this. This is the Vizcaya Sous (ph.) Bank Safra matter. We found out very early on there were seventy-five million dollars sitting in Gibraltar. We're halfway home to that; that money is now here in the United States. We brought, as Your Honor knows, default actions for judgments against the parties there. After the Rubin decision came out of the British courts allowing default judgments in bankruptcy courts to be enforced in the British courts, they decided to come here, as Your Honor knows, vacate the default and they're now going to litigate those issues here in the United States before Your Honor.

So I would have to say that the Attias, Levy firm has done yeoman work in terms of supporting us in that effort, although it's not finished yet. We're well advanced in where we're heading with that litigation.

Next is Ireland, it's the Eugene F. Collins firm.

There are a number of feeder funds that operated through Irish facilities that were provided there, most prominently being

Thema International. We are looking to recover at least 380 million dollars that passed through those funds in Ireland and that firm has been assisting us in that effort as well.

Luxembourg. Schultz & Schultz (sic). This is a firm that has been working with us, again, with regard to the actions we've instituted against UBS and Luxalpha and there are other Luxembourg-based feeder funds and they've assisted us in getting documents, discovery and access to the local authorities.

Then, lastly for foreign firms, we have the Switzerland firm of Werder and Vigano. Werder and Vigano is assisting us with regard to Sonja Kohn. As Your Honor may be aware, Sonja Kohn claims citizenship in Switzerland and Austria. She's not yet determined which she's going to advance before the courts, but we need the assistance of Swiss counsel to work with them and the local authorities in regard to those issues.

Your Honor, all those applications are before Your Honor. I am aware of no objections to them and I would therefore move for their approval.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard?

Your application is granted.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

There are, of course, two other firms that have submitted applications here, Your Honor. One has been with the

case for a very substantial period of time. That's the firm of Windels, Marx. As you know, Alan Nisselson was in this case as the Chapter 7 trustee for Mr. Madoff. He continues in that capacity pursuant to an order of Your Honor. We have, in addition, utilized the Windels, Marx firm for conflicts counsel on numerous matters involving the Madoff family, in particular, and many of their investment vehicles.

I've worked closely with them. Howard Simon and Mr.

Nisselson are here in court today as partners representing that

firm. Their work has been outstanding, been very, very helpful

to the trustee and we've achieved some significant results by

virtue of their efforts.

The other firm that's here this morning is counsel to the trustee in a conflicts capacity is Young, Conaway. This case being as pervasive as it is, eventually Windels, Marx had a conflict. And we needed to get the assistance of other counsel so we reached out to Young, Conaway. Young, Conaway has stepped up; they've worked very closely with us on a number of matters that they instituted prior to the December 11th date. And we find their work to have been exemplary as well.

I know of no objection to either one of these applications and would move both of them for approval as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm familiar with a lot of their activities, visibly before the Court. Unless somebody wants to

06/15/11 Entered 06/15/11 19:56:51 Exhibit E to Page 18 1 be heard, I'm prepared to grant the application. 2 Apparently not. 3 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 That leaves us with -- this morning with the 5 application of the trustee and I want to apologize for the 6 absence of the trustee who has sent me an e-mail that there's 7 some kind of problem on the E train -- or not E train, 6 train. 8 Trustee travels by subway and he's not here. So, he would like to have addressed the Court and I may even interrupt what I'm 10 about to say to allow him -- or he can speak at the end of my 11 presentation, Your Honor. 12 The --13 THE COURT: I think I can understand some of the 14 problems. I couldn't get home last night, either, by surface 15 transportation or subway.

> MR. SHEEHAN: Well, the e-mail said there was an unauthorized person on the tracks.

THE COURT: That's not to say that I slept here last night.

MR. SHEEHAN: That's all right, Judge. I just know it wasn't Mr. Picard.

Anyway, Your Honor, we have before us this morning on objection to the sixth interim fee application of the trustee and his counsel. And there are a number of issues that have been raised before by Ms. Chaitman on behalf of her clients.

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but I believe that, perhaps -- and I beg the Court's indulgence to make something of -- more than just a perfunctory presentation to Your Honor and not that we're normally perfunctory, but I wanted to go beyond what, perhaps, would normally be required here. Especially given the statute as written.

The thrust of what Ms. Chaitman seems to be suggesting is that this trustee has mismanaged the estate -- has actually done a terrible job, shouldn't be paid virtually at all. And last night, we were accused of violating the Constitution; we are now un-Constitutional, as well. I don't speak of those things lightly and I don't mean to be facetious when I say them.

I do raise this, though. We are in this case for 902 days as of today. 902 days in which this trustee, based on the 7.6 million dollars subject to appeals by Ms. Chaitman, has therefore garnered to the estate 8 million dollars a day. I think we've done a good job. I think that in and of itself speaks volumes. But how do you get there? How do you get to eight million dollars a day? And lots more in the offing, which this Court will be hearing about very, very shortly and we'll add significantly to that total.

How you get there is to do all of the hard work. And out application is just for four months ending in January. But it goes back in a real sense; it encompasses all the work that

we -- transpired beforehand. You don't file over 1,000 lawsuits before the statute runs in December of 2010 without intense efforts by a big team of people. That's just focusing on the litigation. On top of that, as Ms. Chaitman points out, we had 16,000 claims. But we should break that down.

16,000 claims, the vast majority of those being indirects, as we call them, or customers without an account.

People invested in feeder funds. And the feeder funds themselves. There's a pending motion before Your Honor on that very subject matter.

We denied all of those but it's been misunderstood, misapplied again; misleading information is supplied to people. The press, gullible as it is, eats it up; doesn't understand what's going on. Your Honor knows that when we approved a feeder fund in this particular case for settlement, what will happen. Their claim will be allowed as part of that settlement. They will receive a distribution in cases that will be significant; billions of dollars will be paid to those feeder funds. And those feeder funds in turn, will pay those thousands of investors.

Our job is made more difficult by that because what we have to do is assure ourselves that when we make those payments to those feeder funds, that the money goes to those investors.

And we've worked assiduously with every one of those feeder fund counsel to ensure that that takes place. And it will in

connection with all those settlements.

To suggest they've been discarded, abandoned, not part of this proceeding is hogwash and Ms. Chaitman knows it.

That's the sad part. She knows exactly what's going on. She's an experienced bankruptcy practitioner. Think of that. She and how many others are experienced bankruptcy practitioners.

Hundreds in this case. Hundreds. Some of the best law firms in the city, in the country, in the world are in this case.

Not one of them has ever objected to these fees. Ms.

Chaitman's objected to every one, based on spurious information and misinformation.

And following up on -- when we got into the case, Your Honor knows we retained, and those efforts are also criticized by Ms. Chaitman, forensic accountants at FTI, and now AlixPartners, to assist as a two-pronged effort; FTI focusing on the litigation which resulted in all those lawsuits, AlixPartners on evaluating the flip side of that coin, the customer claims. Now, we've finished almost all of them. The only reason there's a significant difference between the amount of claims approved and the amount of dollars involved is because the bulk of the dollars are in the feeder funds.

Out of the 17.6 billion dollars of claims that were filed, only 2 billion of those were outside the feeder funds. The rest are all feeder fund dollars. That's what we're talking about here. So the two billion dollars that's out

there that we could distribute, if in fact we had the ability to do so, we could fully satisfy a lot of people very, very quickly. There's only one thing holding that up and that's the appeal in the Picard matter. That's the only thing holding it up. It has nothing to do with what the trustee did; it has everything to do with that appeal.

So at the end of the day, what we've had is tremendous efforts made by many people here, obviously demonstrated by the fee applications where lots and lots of lawyers are involved.

And I agree with that. But this is a one in a lifetime enterprise that we're involved in here. You don't just show up in court without doing all the hard work that's necessary to figure out exactly what went on. Ms. Chaitman complains in another motion which Your Honor will hear shortly that we don't report enough, that people don't really know what's going on.

I have a very good recommendation, Ms. Chaitman: Read the complaints. They tell a story. Every one of those complaints tells an unbelievable story, an unbelievable story of the fraud that was perpetrated by Mr. Madoff but not just as a Jewish affinity fraud among his relatives and his friends, which of course he did do and had no conscience about. But in addition to that, he became part of the financial fabric of the international financial community. I brought today to court a chart. All right? This is a chart that's public record; that's why it's there. It's been filed in the RICO action; we

filed it in the matter against Sonja Kohn. And what I'd like to say -- and if I may just approach the chart, Your Honor?

Nobody gave us this chart. We had to do all the work to find out where all that money went. And you start over here, you start at Sonja Kohn and all of her colleagues and you travel through all of the avenues all the banks, all the funds, back and forth through BLMIS, Mr. Madoff, and back out again and all the money out through Matachi, Austria and UNICRI (sic). That's one case. That took an enormous amount of effort to trace the billions of dollars that were flowing in and out of BLMIS and those billions of dollars could only be what? In a Ponzi scheme, they are customer property; they cannot be anything else.

This is one chart. I could have presented, Your

Honor, thirty of these, all of them as complex as this one, all

of them involving an enormous array of activities by Mr. Madoff

over a period of decades. Unraveling that fraud, bringing it

to the attention of the courts, litigating those issues is

exactly where all that time, money and effort has been spent.

And I submit, with great results, as noted at the outset and

the money collected by the trustee.

Now, in addition to all of that litigation, we have all of the other litigation. And the trustee gets criticized for that, too, because that's the so-called good faith litigation. Individuals who got other people's money,

basically the people that Mrs. (sic) Chaitman represents, those are people -- and you know, it gets bantered about too casually. Other people's money. You know, there's two classes of victims, the losers and the winners which have become defined by virtue of the trustee's method of calculating that equity. But those winners and those losers actually share a common bond. They both were victimized. They both were defrauded. The only difference is, is that the net winners Ms. Chaitman represents got their money back and then some. And the people that the trustee is trying to help, the net losers, never got their money back. Those 1,000 avoidance suits represent 4.6 billion dollars.

Does the trustee walk from that? Does he say, you know, those people got defrauded, it's not fair, we should just forget it? Fine. That sounds good. What's the problem with that? Well, the poor losers who didn't get the 4.6 billion dollars back are never going to get it. It can't come from anywhere, the statute doesn't provide for that. That's been litigated over and over again by Ms. Chaitman. She loses it every time. It's now in the circuit; that's where it should be. And at the end of the day, I'm confident that Your Honor's decision will be affirmed in that regard.

But more to the point, how do we just ignore that?

How do we tell all those people out there who are owed those billions of dollars, "We wrote it off"? We can't do that. We

can't fulfill our obligations here and do that. So as a result of all of that work, what we do have is lawsuits of 988, to be precise, against good faith, 34 against bad faith. What do we call bad faith? The Madoff family. All right? They're definitely bad faith candidates; we've alleged that against them. Your Honor's familiar with that. And numerous other insiders and employees, adding up to thirty-four lawsuits. Then we had the feeder funds, that's twenty-nine banks. And then we have subsequent transferees that we've already started filing lawsuits on, filed sixty since December 11th, began subsequent transferees we've now discovered as we chase this money.

I want to pause here for another comment made by Ms. Chaitman about these lawsuits. Again, a misstatement and gullibly absorbed by the news that somehow we've been found not to have standing. Wrong. Not even close. What's happened is, is that as Your Honor well knows there have been several — more than one now, applications to withdraw the reference to you with regard to the decisions on those issues. Judge Rakoff and Judge McMahon decided there are federal issues there that would be better determined by an Article III judge. In their discretion, they made that decision. We disagree respectfully. But we move on.

They didn't decide anything substantively. There are two motions -- one motion, actually, pending by HSBC for

dismissal; we're replying to that next week. She could be forecasting the outcome down the road, but it didn't happen yet. And we're hopeful, very hopeful, that we will be able to sustain those causes of action and try them here. As Judge Rakoff said, whatever he decides is coming back here. And my -- our hope, our sincere hope is all those causes of action remain viable and that we do try them here.

So it's a misstatement. We didn't waste time. We brought all this to the attention to the Court because it won't be a waste of time in any event. We have significant avoidance actions against all of those defendants in the billions of dollars. That's why they come to the table and talk to us. That's why we've achieved these settlements. Because we have done this credibly. We don't walk into some of the biggest law firms in the city and say give us the money. We give them a detailed picture of the wrongdoing that their clients engaged in from our perspective, based on hard facts, hard accounting information and then in a very persuasive way, that we believe in complaints to be decided by the Court.

As I said, nobody gave us that chart. Nobody gave us any of this. We've put it all together.

One of the other items that keeps recurring in Ms.

Chaitman's papers is, is that if she loses a motion, she reargues it here. We've heard about Levy again; that's on appeal. We've heard about Picower; that's on appeal. That,

somehow, in her mind, is a basis for what? Not paying us our compensation. Because she disagrees with us. Well, respectfully, I disagree with her. The end of the day has nothing to do with compensation. Lawyers win and lose cases every day. We've been very fortunate. We've won quite a few. We've lost some, too. But at the end of the day, it has little or nothing to do with compensation. Ms. Chaitman is just using this as another vehicle for complaint about the fact that she's not getting her way, and her view of the law has been rejected, uniformly by all courts in which she's thrust it in front of them.

Two other points and then I think I'll turn it over --- Mr. Bell is here, I see, from SIPC. But I don't know -- is the trustee -- and the trustee's here.

Just two more points to sort of conclude this, Your Honor, if I may. And I apologize for taking this much time. The issue of Lehman Brothers, by analogy, I think fails on its face. We're not talking about the biggest Ponzi scheme in the world in Lehman Brothers. Lehman Brothers had all the stock and all the cash. I'm very proud of Mr. Giddens; Mr. Giddens has done a phenomenal job, and do you know what? He hasn't taken on cent from SPIC because he didn't have to. That in itself speaks volumes. Volumes about the fact that, yes, he did distribute, you know, a phenomenal amount of money. But it was there. So was the stock. That company failed because it

as part of a holding company that went bankrupt and when it did, that brokerage house had to be liquidated. Not because Robert (sic) Fuld or anybody else was taking any of the money -- or Dick Fuld was taking any of that money. Nobody was.

Maybe they made some bad investment choices and that's true. And they were hit by a tsunami that was never even anticipated by the financial community; that's also true. But it wasn't one of the biggest sixty-five billion dollars Ponzi schemes. And that explains the difference between the work ethic and the work required in Madoff as opposed to Lehman.

Then, the last item that I'd like to bring up, Your Honor, is that I'm very proud of the people that work on this case. When they get demonized unjustly -- Mr. Picard in the press is called "despicable". That's beyond the pale, not acceptable. Litigate in a courthouse. Stick to the language that's appropriate for lawyers. Don't get carried away. Best example of this; Ms. Chaitman suggested that Mr. Picard's getting fifty percent of all the money we bring in. I asked Irving, "Why are you holding out?" It's ludicrous. Must know nothing about the economics of law firms; a firm the size of Baker, do you realize what the overhead is associated with that? Just on its face is ludicrous. But it's even better than that. So she gets called the other day by Law360. Law360 said what do you have for that? Do you have any documents?

No. She has no documents, nothing to support that. She learned it, she said, by speaking to a friend of Mr. Picard's in New Jersey. Wow. Wow. And you're willing, on the basis of that, to come in and suggest that this trustee is taking that kind of money and I am, too, I guess, so Baker's getting zero. Right? This is ludicrous. This is beyond the pale. In McCarthyesque fashion, she suggests, well, he didn't produce his contract, it's un-Constitutional.

Your Honor, I think we've left reality here. I think the reality is, is that this trustee and his counsel have worked very, very hard and even without the statutory mandate with regard to the payment and the fees in the absence of a general estate, I respectfully submit that based on the work and the achievements that we have in this case and the submissions that we've made to Your Honor in connection with therewith including this fee application, I respectfully submit that Your Honor would approve this without the mandate from SIPC.

Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PICARD: Good morning, Your Honor. In this sixth interim fee application, I'm seeking the payment of \$606,729.13 out of 713,799 dollars in time charges. Plus, the release of \$113,304.32 of previously deferred fees and \$31.50 in disbursements. I also request a reduction in the holdback from fifteen percent to ten percent.

SIPC has filed its recommendations pursuant to Section 78eee(b)(5)(C) of SIPA in support. As the Court is aware, I've discounted my hourly rate by ten percent. None of the payments will be to me, my counsel or other administrative expenses come out of the recoveries. And contrary to the argument of the Peshkin objectors, I stand by my prior comments that SIPC does not have a reasonable expectation of recouping its administrative expenses at this time. It may happen in the future, but we don't know that.

During the four-month period, as I mentioned, my discounted fees would be 713,799 dollars. In addition to the ten percent discount, I wrote off or did not bill approximately 139,000 dollars. As set forth in the application in Exhibit B, a significant portion of my time was spent attending to avoidance actions, claims review, case administration, Bankruptcy Court litigation, dealing with matters with the U.S. Attorney's office, the SEC and FINRA and the trustee's investigation.

Your Honor, while I didn't hear all of what Mr.

Sheehan had to say, as you know and have commented in the past, this proceeding involves a Ponzi scheme vast in scope and geographical in reach. Many of our complaints allege and show that. Nothing regarding customer claims nor the trustee's investigation was dropped in our lap. It took hard work, as that diagram will show. The fact that counsel disagreed with

our legal positions is not a basis to grant the objections, especially when many of the matters are presently pending litigation.

As with counsel's objection to the fifth interim application, counsel for the objectors erroneously focuses on the current allowed amount of customer claims, approximately 6.9 million dollars -- excuse me, billion dollars. As I explained at the December 14th, 2010 interim fee hearing, counsel conveniently ignores the 250 or so complaints with Section 502(d) counts. If they are ultimately allowed or even a portion is allowed, that would be at -- up to another at least eleven billion dollars. While this is an issue more properly dealt with in connection with the motion for allocation of property and interim distribution, I feel compelled to address it here today.

Counsel for the objectors, in effect, is asking Your Honor to assume that no more than the current amount of allowed customer claims will end up being the final amount. But, Your Honor, you can just as easily assume that many of the claims involved in litigation will be allowed. A number of settlements for which we have filed applications for approval include provisions allowing claims. And there are others being negotiated as we speak and hopefully, we will be coming forward with them in the near future. Accordingly, it still cannot be reasonably said that SIPC will recoup its administrative

advances.

One other point I'd like to make is that when the interim distribution is made, I cannot and I will not be put in the position that counsel wishes of my making an over-distribution so that at a later date we will have a problem and might have to contact some of the distributees to recover back money. That happened in an old act case called Lilinits (ph.). It will not happen in the Madoff case. Further, the objection is incorrect when it states that customer property amounts to more than 9.8 billion dollars. I suspect that Mr. Sheehan has gone through that math and I will not belabor that point.

Another objection I would like to comment on, as Mr.

Sheehan did late in his presentation, is the unfounded allegation about my compensation and the assertion that I have provided misleading information to the Court and to the public.

To the contrary, it is objectors' counsel who has been spreading false information both in pleadings and press releases. Counsel has been quoted in the press, as Mr. Sheehan has indicated, there was nothing in the letter that she filed yesterday that changes that. She is way off the mark. I don't receive any percentage near thirty-five or fifty percent and I certainly haven't received sixty to ninety million dollars since the beginning of the case. Contrary to the allegation in counsel's letter of yesterday, I am not a decision maker for SIPC. And I am not a quasi-governmental agency or act in a

quasi-governmental capacity.

To try to end on a positive note, we have determined all but four customer claims. And the remaining claims are the subjects of settlement negotiations in connection with certain pending litigation. Mr. Sheehan, I understand, has referred to the recoveries on an average daily basis. I would submit to Your Honor that in over 900 days of the case pending, that's not too shabby.

Based on the record of these proceedings, I ask Your

Honor to award the requested amounts and the other requests

that I've made. I would be pleased to respond to any questions

that Your Honor may have.

THE COURT: I have none.

MR. PICARD: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BELL: Your Honor, Kevin Bell for the Securities
Investor Protection Corporation. When last we appeared on
December 14th, 2010 on the fifth application for interim fees
by trustee and counsel, we talked about hope and reasonable
expectation. Since that time, this Court has approved
settlements, recoveries by the trustee of over six billion
dollars. There is still a gap between my hope and lack of
reasonable expectation; my hope that customers will be fully
paid who have suffered injury by this malicious fraud, this
Ponzi scheme, and reasonable expectation that the Securities
Investor Protection Corporation will be paid back its advances

for administrative expenses. SIPC, of course, if the Court approves these applications, advance the money to the trustee to pay these allowed amounts of compensation as I have said in all 903 days since the filing date, SIPC picks up the bill. SIPC gets its funds from the securities industry, administers its trust fund and not a penny of any compensation or administrative expense has come out of any fund that the trustee has gathered to satisfy the claims that have been allowed by him.

In the hearing on December 14th at page 22 of the transcript, I referred to the opponent's exhibit which was a letter from the president of SIPC to then-Congressman Kanjorski dated September 7th in which the president of SIPC estimated that the total amount of allowed claims would be 17.3 billion In the trustee's motion for allocation and distribution to the victims here out of the fund of customer property, the number that the trustee estimates will be available for distribution mirabile dictu is 17.3 billion dollars, not the 6.8 that our opponent harped on in the December hearing nor in her latest opposition papers. are, as the trustee points out matters in his application, matters that are in litigation and that are subject to Section 502(d) of the Bankruptcy Code in litigation with regard to those allowed claims, one of which you will hear next week at the hearing on the proposed settlement with Fairfield Sentry.

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There will be another one in two weeks further out on the settlement with Greenwich Sentry.

As you see, the window between hope and reasonable -no reasonable expectation continues to narrow and, you know,
maybe one of these days on a fee application, I will stand up
and say, Your Honor, it will be the second criteria that you'll
be judging these fees on. I believe, you know, the extent of
fees in this case -- and I would note the Court to paragraphs
177, 178, 179 and 180 where the applicants say SIPC staff made
certain adjustments and suggestions which were adopted by the
trustee and B&H for each of the four months that are the
subject, October, November, December of 2010 and January of
2011, which are the subject of this application.

I can assure the Court that SIPC has pored over every one of those pages, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of six feet worth of documents and made comments and suggestions as it sees fit and as it's charged by statute to do. And that -- those adjustments and suggestions have been discussed trustee and counsel. And when SIPC makes its recommendation, it makes it in light of that overly intensive review of these fees.

Another point I would note because you read in the media -- and I don't know from whence it comes, of the extraordinary dollars in this case. We've even had the SEC's office and Inspector General comment on fee reviews. I've been

doing it for almost thirty-eight years and I guess I'm somewhat expert at reading fee applications. It is among the most enjoyable things that I do and it's why I went to law school.

You know, it's tedious; you need to have an understanding of the full panorama of the case.

In Your Honor's commentary on my statements at the December 14th hearing, you hit it right. This is a case like The opponents in this case are extremely -- or represented by extremely highly skilled law firms. intensity with which it is litigated is of the highest order. The staffing of the case is always a judgment that counsel has to make when you are going up at what is reputed to be the best among the best of New York's litigators. Because it's about a, what I call a holy cause, which is to get the money back into the fund of customer property so that the purpose of the Securities Investor and Protection Act and the Congressional intent is fulfilled and that is to make whole the victims. Trustee is a long way along that road. If and when the Picower settlement is final and those funds come into the trustee's hands to distribution and if and when the Second Circuit decides to affirm this Court's decision on that equity, fortyfour percent of the allowable claims, the 17.3 billion dollars That's getting close to, you know, only will be satisfied. another fifty-six percent more to go, Your Honor, until I stand up here and say I -- there is a reasonable expectation.

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But another point to note is that the public service discount that SIPC suggests and counsel and trustee accept before they're designated, in this case alone, through this period, through January 31, is totaling twenty million dollars. That's a healthy sum to leave on the table for any law firm that's operating with its overhead. Some would like to see it more. I can tell you in the adjustments and suggestions adopted by the trustee the number may not reach that number but it is high and may be considered painful by counsel when they've made the adjustments but SIPC watches these fees.

In this -- in the opponent's letter that they filed last night on page 2, I would like to address the trustee as the decision maker for SIPC and I'd like to put it in context of a decision that the Second Circuit made thirty-five years ago in SEC v. Morgan Kennedy. In that case, the trustee, Eugene Bondy, and the law firm of Rogers & Wells which represented him took a position different than SIPC's and bankruptcy judge Babitt, I think, ruled in favor of the trustee and I think the trustee also was successful in persuading the district court to agree with him. However, in the Second Circuit, SIPC asserted its position and the Second Circuit ruled with it.

SIPC always reserves the right as it does in -- by statute to participate in all matters. And SIPC, in my view, and I've been there almost thirty-eight years, is the ultimate

decision maker in this case as SIPC interprets the Securities

Investor Protection Act. The trustee is designated by SIPC and
appointed by the district court and the trustee is an
independent and makes his or her decision. But SIPC always
reserves the right to disagree.

I don't know whether we will ever be in such a situation in this case, I hope not, but to -- I just wanted to make the record clear that SIPC gets to be a decision maker in its purview of the statute and its responsibilities and those responsibilities not only talk about fees but talk about how the statute's interpreted.

So, you know, with those points to the Court, I stand by SIPC's recommendation in support of these fees and ask the Court to enter an order approving these fees and I will assure the Court that SIPC will work with the trustee and counsel when we agree to move forward to try and make these victims whole in this most perfidious of crimes. Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. CHAITMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. CHAITMAN: The -- I take it that Mr. Picard has conceded that he is compensated based upon a percentage although not the percentage that I was told but, in any event, a percentage of the fees that are paid to Baker & Hostetler. I understood him to say that this morning. And I think that that raises a very serious constitutional issue because clearly in

this case the trustee has made new law in terms of what SIPA requires and permits.

THE COURT: I'd appreciate if you would get to the question of the fees. If you're relating now to the letter that you filed last night, then I'm going to tell you I'm going to disregard that and I have a lot of comment to make about that. That's a tactic I find somewhat abusive. Not even calculated to get it before the Court. If it's intended as a sound bite for the media, that is highly inappropriate.

I resent the fact that you filed a letter with the Court at 4:30 in the evening of this hearing, didn't even get it into the hands of the Court. What the tactic or the intent of that letter is I do not know but the contents of that letter are not appropriate for an objection to the fee request here.

MS. CHAITMAN: Well, Your Honor, there was no tactic other than to --

THE COURT: The fact is it was not even brought to my attention until just before I walked out here this morning.

And if it's a subject of any media conversation it's improper with respect to this hearing today.

MS. CHAITMAN: Your Honor, it's --

THE COURT: It is not being regarded by this Court.

MS. CHAITMAN: Okay. We have made allegations which are substantiated by personal knowledge with respect to attorneys in my firm that Baker & Hostetler has grossly padded

time on matters in which we are directly adverse. We are not in a position to attest to whether time was padded on matters in which we are not involved because we have no way of knowing. But on matters in which we have been directly adverse, Your Honor, the -- where it would be reasonable to spend maybe 200 dollars, there were 6,900 dollars billed. It is so out of whack with what could reasonably be considered compensable time that it raises the issue whether that kind of overbilling pervades the fees.

Now, the reason this is an important issue aside from the fact that it goes to the integrity of the proceedings is that SIPC, unless SIPC is prepared to say that it will not be reimbursed for administrative expenses before the general unsecured creditors are paid, in this case for the first time in SIPC's history, the trustee has taken the position that there are certain customers who don't have allowed customer claims but will have allowed general unsecured claims. So, that is a -- the great mass of the victims of Mr. Madoff are going to be considered general unsecured creditors and unless SIPC is prepared to say that it will not be reimbursed until all the general unsecured creditors are paid in full, then any overpayments to Baker & Hostetler come directly out of the pockets of more than half of the victims of Mr. Madoff's crimes and that's why this is such an important issue for us.

Now, with respect to the clawback actions against

innocent investors, Your Honor, we've laid out in our objection that clearly under the statute, Mr. Picard does not have standing to pursue those claims because he doesn't have the right to utilize the avoidance provisions of the Bankruptcy Code unless and until the allowed claims exceed the fund of customer property.

Now, maybe someday that would be true but it's not true today. Today he has enough money in the fund of customer property to pay the allowed customer claims. Therefore, he does not have standing, the statute is absolutely clear on this, so, he has pursued a great deal of litigation against innocent victims of Mr. Madoff's crimes and caused havoc among 5- or 6,000 people and their families without any statutory authority. And that could have been dealt with in a different way, in a way which would have cost the estate a great deal less money in terms of professional fees and would have saved a great deal of heartache among thousands and thousands of innocent victims.

We will see what the decisions are of Judges McMahon and Rakoff in the pending litigations there but they have both issued preliminary decisions withdrawing the reference in whole or in part in Judge McMahon's case with respect to JPMorgan Chase in whole. In Judge Rakoff's case with respect to HSBC in part, however, both judges indicated in preliminary decisions that the trustee does not have standing under established law

to pursue aiding and abetting claims, to pursue claims pursuant to the assignments to the extent that SPIC has paid some of the claimants and to pursue claims that are barred under the in pari delicto doctrine.

Now, for the trustee's law firm to be compensated tens of millions of dollars for assertion of claims that the trustee has no standing to bring is a waste of money. And, Your Honor, if it's SIPC's money and SIPC's members want to pay for that, that's fine but then SIPC should stand up and say that they are prepared to waive any claim for reimbursement until all of the general unsecured creditors are paid in full.

Now, we have alleged in our objection that the -- that Baker & Hostetler has used temporary attorneys and not complied with controlling law as to the disclosure of the terms of those temporary attorneys' retention. There has been no disclosure of the terms, the number of temporary attorneys, the amounts that were actually paid for the agencies for those people's time. There's been no disclosure of that and yet there are scores of people whose time is billed at what appeared to be regular Baker & Hostetler rates for people who are not on Baker & Hostetler's website even four or five months after the time period that's covered by this fee application.

In addition, the fee application charges for overhead expenses that are not permissible. It doesn't go through how you can justify taking away from a general unsecured creditor

money in order to pay for a librarian, an assistant librarian and there's no disclosure of how far that goes. So, those are the bases on which we do object, Your Honor. And again, if it doesn't cost anything for the clients that I represent, the net winners who are going to be general unsecured creditors in this estate, then if SIPC wants to squander its money, that doesn't hurt us. But if it comes out of our pocket, it does hurt us. Thank you.

THE COURT: You want to be heard?

MR. SHEEHAN: None of what you just said is true.

Just not true. So, I don't understand how to respond to this.

Thousands and thousands and thousands? That -- 6,000 people?

These numbers have no relationship to reality. None. Zero.

And that's true of everything else she said. Doesn't have any relationship to reality. We're squandering money? How do you come up with these conclusory allegations?

Whether SIPC ever gets reimbursed in this case is so far down the road we should be kissing each other if that happens. It means we'll have collected over twenty billion dollars that SIPC then shares. Your Honor will decide that when that happens and so will the -- and the statute will be dealt with then. But right now instead of saying we're squandering money or wasting our time on standing, Helen Chaitman ought to be standing behind me and cheering us, cheering us to help those victims who don't get their money

back that she wants to take away from them.

That's really what's going on here. She wants that money. She wants the money that's going to go to those victims. Take it. That five billion dollars? There's only one place that money came from. It came from people who didn't get their money back. She wants it. Not to give it to them. To take it away from them. This is pernicious what's going on here. Has to stop.

MR. BELL: Your Honor, the way I read the statute, 78fff(d), it's very clear that sets the scheme for repayment of SPICs for its administrative offense -- expenses. If and when we reach that point in time where the trustee is being -- is able to fully satisfy the -- all the allowed claims in this case and when we look at another ten billion dollars are so; and that's with a "b", ten billion, then we'll look at the statute. But Congress clearly set forth what the statute is and SIPC has no desire to engage in negotiation with Ms. Chaitman in ignoring the clear words of the statute.

THE COURT: Thank you all. I'm here to determine these applications based upon the filed papers and they are somewhat voluminous. The objection that's been lodged here is interesting in that there are, indeed, hundreds and hundreds of very highly skilled law firms that are involved in this matter on both sides of the equation of net winners, net losers, yet there is only one objection that's been filed out of all of

those hundreds of skilled people knowledgeable in the field and of the thousands of victims. It's somewhat clear to this Court that the objection is rather partisan and parochial and is made on behalf of an attorney and her clients who are not particularly pleased with the determination on net equity as to where the money goes to winners or losers.

I do agree that among the most important of the Madoff victims are those who never got anything back or who are net losers and somehow or other Ms. Chaitman doesn't feel necessary to champion that particular group.

But notwithstanding all of that, the statute is very, very clear as to the Court's role here in approving the requested fees. And the statute is clear that unless there is some reasonable expectation of recoupment, when SIPC recommends that the amounts requested be approved the Court is required to award the amounts recommended by SIPC. That's occasion to hear. I do not at this point -- it would be very nice if during our lifetimes we see the situation come about where there is a likelihood of recoupment to SIPC. It means that everybody else will have recovered what's appropriate for them. I do not see that at this point in time nor am I speculating or should speculate.

With respect to the kinds of services that have been rendered here, the amounts requested, this is by any stretch of the imagination one of the largest most complex sets of

litigation that have come down the pike. It's measured both in quality and quantity in the thousands with deadlines that have come upon everyone under the statute so that the December deadline requiring thousands of new law suits to be filed is something that was anticipated and it is a big stretch for any law firm or any organization to deal with.

The chart that has been presented here as an illustration of the enormous and complex activity involving just one feeder fund with billions of dollars involved, lawsuits all over the world and here is indeed forms a predictor of the continuation of the kind of litigation that's involved here. And for purposes of this hearing, I am considering that charge as an exhibit, as a model of the kind of activity in complex cases that are involved here in the Madoff proceedings.

Many of the objections that are contained here have been responded to both today orally and in the reply papers.

Most of the contents of the reply papers were not addressed by Ms. Chaitman and the only thing that's come up is the one single interesting kind of letter filed last night, not necessarily calculated to get before the Court for review and interpretation but nevertheless, purely speculating, making general statements in a very improper fashion and also, perhaps, even dealing with matters that are not yet coming before the Court for purposes of today's objection.

The tactic of this kind of activity is not to be countenanced. In my litigation days we called this sandbagging; when you file a piece of paper which you know is not able to be refuted whatever the contents are of that paper and Courts generally disregard that kind of activity. To the extent this becomes -- these filings become media events, they are not considered by the Court in the context of the matter that's before me.

The objection filed and all pertinent parts is a repackaging of the prior interim fee objections. There is nothing or any -- there is no argument that's set forth in the objection that does provide any basis for the Court to deviate from the statutory language that is determinative of this application for fees. I overrule the objections in every respect -- I'm sorry; that's objection, singular, in every respect and grant the applications in full. Submit the appropriate orders.

MR. SHEEHAN: I will Your Honor. I have it on disk.

I don't have the hard copy here with me, Judge. Can I just leave you a disk? Thanks.

Your Honor, I think that concludes the calendar for today.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you Your Honor.

THE COURT: Looking at a copy of the now infamous

Page 48 letter, I see that it was also delivered to the court 1 2 downstairs and hand stamped sometime after 4 o'clock yesterday 3 afternoon. MS. CHAITMAN: I apologize, Your Honor. We tried to 5 have it brought up to your chambers but they wouldn't let us 6 bring it up. 7 THE COURT: Nevertheless, you didn't get it there 8 until sometime way after 4 o'clock. 9 MS. CHAITMAN: You're right, Judge. 10 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:10 AM) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Page 50 1 2 CERTIFICATION 3 4 I, Sara Davis, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true 5 and accurate record of the proceedings. 6 7 8 9 SARA DAVIS 10 AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET**D 567 11 Also transcribed by: 12 ELLEN KOLMAN 13 AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET**D 568 14 15 Veritext 16 200 Old Country Road 17 Suite 580 18 Mineola, NY 11501 19 20 Date: June 2, 2011 21 22 23 24 25